REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,237.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

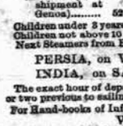
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every seven days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872. 20	Leave Galle	April 1872. May 1872.
,, Cutwar	22	,, Negapatam	3
,, Mangalore	23	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Cannanore	24	,, Madras	6
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Coconada	8
,, Calicut	25	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Beypore	25	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Cochin	27	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Allepey	27	,, False Point	11
,, Tuticorin	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	13
,, Colombo	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

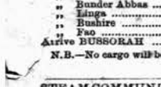
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1872. 26	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872. 15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
,,	May 1872.	,, Bushire	20
,, Guadur	1	,, Linga	20
,, Muscat	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Muscat	23
,, Linga	7	,, Guadur	25
,, Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. Rs. 60
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food. Exclusive of Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

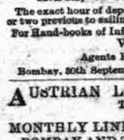
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ.



The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX AND APIS.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 0
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, *and vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 900 miles shorter than the usual route between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 41 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage's forwarded by that Company from Suez to Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of Transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 2 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 13th April 1872.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD and SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, ST. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.
Sample Rooms—93, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,114 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Cargo also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cosens, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 25th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500		
Do.	2nd	,,	350	
To Suez	1st	,,	350	
Do.	2nd	,,	225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st	,,	505	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. do. do.	2nd	,,	335	
To Paris	1st	,,	551	
Do.	2nd	,,	360	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.	Per Canal Steamer.
To SUEZ.....Rs. 500	To SUEZ.....Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT 30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT 50
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS. 170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS. 170
Rs. 700	Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. BELLONA, 1,513 Tons, 300 H.P.
(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE.....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE..... ,, 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,009 Tons, A. Blain, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

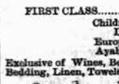
THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
TALERNO	,, 20th ,,
WALAMO	,, 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 2—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 25th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffery, Commander.

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., Powes.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Notes.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped* FREE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer DURBLEY, Lunham, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

16th April 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Guja Tama and Co. on account and at the risk of Soomar Sucker Nagoo, Esq., the following Jewellery, &c., 1 pair of Pearl Bangles, 1 Pearl Necklace, 1 Gold do., 3 Silver Lottas, 2 ditto Cups, 1 do. Plate, 2 do. Cups small, 1 do. Spoon, 3 do. Ornament Lottas.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th inst, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dacrokhana, on account of the undermentioned first purchasers.

About 100 tons superior Moulmein Teak Scantlings, Boards, &c.
Gunny Sulliman.
Essac Lotiff.
Abdoolla Jeewa.

SALE OF A RANGE AND HOUSE IN TRINITY STREET, NEAR DHOBIE TALAO.

On THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagees, Goreejee Lallcobhoy Jeewajeejee, and Jeewajeejee Hunseejeejee, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Meeya Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizawoodeen Combaker, a

All those pieces of Government ground, together with the 2 dwelling-houses, 1 range, and the other house or Bungalow thereon situate in Trinity Street, near Dhobie Talao. The range is Assessed under No. 21, and the house under No. 20, both fronting on the West-side of the small passage, leading to the 1st and 2nd Dhobie Talao Gully, containing by admeasurement 362 3-80ths square yards, or thereabouts, and registered under Nos. 215 and 571, and bounded on the East by a small passage, abut ing to the house of the said Meya Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizawoodeen Combaker, on the West by the property of the said Meya Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizawoodeen Combaker, on the north by the 2nd Dhobie Talao Gully, and on the South by the 1st Dhobie Talao Gulley.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The Guide may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. MALTA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. POONAH, from Southampton, 21st March 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MALTA, from Southampton, 14th March 1872.
S.S. VENETIAN, from Liverpool, 13th March 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON NOLAN is THIS DAY authorised to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

VAS & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the MANJER HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL will be HELD at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia, on FRIDAY, the 4th May next, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to determine the form the Testimonial shall take.

The Accounts of the Fund will also be then laid before the Meeting.

VENAYEK JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th April 1872.

NOTICE.—On the FLYING SQUADRON leaving in sight at the Colaba Signal Station THREE GUNS will be FIRED, and the Union Jack over the White Ensign will be hoisted at the Colaba Station. This Signal will be repeated at the Centre Hill (Kumbala) Signal Station, and the Flags will be hoisted at the Castle Flag Staff. The Signal will be kept up until the Squadron anchors.

HENRY MORLAND,
Signal Officer for the Port and Island of Bombay.

18th April 1872.

Wills' Celebrated Bristol
TOBACCOS ;
Bird's Eye, Latakia,
Cut Cavendish, Smoking Mixture.

Per Tin, Cash, Rs. 1 ; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs.	25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co.	,,	30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,,	24	,,
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	20	,,
Do. M. F. Guimaraes & Son's	,,	20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry	,,	28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils.....Pts.	,,	21	,,
Do. do. .....Qts.	,,	42	,,
Do. do. Magnums	,,	82	,,
Do. Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	,,	30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	,,	24	,,
Do. Boutellean & Co.'s Daggers	,,	16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s. Pts.	,,	13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS,	CRUET FRAMES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES,	EGG FRAMES,	SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES,	EPERGNES,	SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS,	JAM JARS,	SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS,	MUFFINEERS,	TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS,	NAPKIN RINGS,	TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind : details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,
BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,
On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Gompo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours' Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN
AND
PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Government), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the undersigned.

Bonds.	Highest Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November	15,000	40
Finnland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Elec orial Hessian 40 dollars ½ Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1860 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 400 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1860 5 per cent	250,000	150

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

Agents wanted in Principal Cities and Towns. Liberal Commission is allowed.

TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the MATERIALS and PLANT of the RANSOME PATENT STONE MANUFACTORY on the Government Reclamation at Moody Bay.

Every information on the subject of the manufacture of this Stone, which has been largely used in the Public Buildings of Bombay, may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.
New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 11th April 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors beg to intimate that they have appointed Messrs. W. and A. Graham Co. to act as AGENTS for the COMPANY in BOMBAY.

FREDERICK J. HALLOWS,
Glasgow, 28th February 1872. Manager.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum, Ewing Junr., Esq., Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.
James Kirkland, Esq., Com. Merchant, Glasgow.
Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
John Mollet, Esq., Ardrossan.
D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon.
William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhill, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership.

The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble.

Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property.

Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers :—Messrs Forbes & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9¼ per cent. ; that for 1870-71 being 17¾ per cent. ; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

The Directors declared by the Company have been as follows :—

1869	5 per cent. Dividend
1870	6 ,,
1871	7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, at Rs. 730. Other shares quiet. Demand for Government Paper at higher rate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281/	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	96
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	
.....	£20	10⅜-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	232
.....	£20	4⅜-10/9	do.	Ditto	126
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅜-3/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,515
8,000	1,000	all	...	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	121
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,330
100	5,5.0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	530 xd.
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,990
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,070
930	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
900	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,400 xd.
600	2,500	2,400	240p.c.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	3,400	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co ... ...

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/15d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1 11 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100⅛
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅛
China	60 Do. do. ...	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-7
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	200
Mexicaar Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-10
AustralianGold ... 100 touch ...	16-10
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112⅛
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...103⅛
Four per cent	...100⅛-100⅝
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...105⅛
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	... 103⅛
15 years' Debenture Loans	...105⅛
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years' do. do.	...102
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	...110
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	...90⅛
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 89⅜
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bnod.	90

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th April 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,810	5	10
Merchandize	93,460	13	0
Earth Trains	900	0	0
Electric Telegraph	533	4	0
Total Rs.	139,062	6	10

Corresponding week in April 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	44,398	8	5
Merchandize	105,190	14	0
Electric Telegraph	328	0	0
Total Rs.	150,417	7	2
Decrease	10,755	0	4

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 12 0
500	„	„ „	40 „	39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 8 6
1,000	„	„ „	45 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	5 1 0
500	„	„ „	45 „	39 „ 8 lbs.	5 11 0
500	„	„ „	45 „	39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 13 6
250	„	„ „	45 „	39 „ 9½ lbs.	6 1 0
500	„	„ T. Cloth (R. E.)	29 „	24 „ 3⅜ lbs.	2 7 6
750	„	„ Jacconets	40 „	20 „ 2¼ lbs.	1 15 6
5,000	„	White Mulls (B. E.)	45 „	20 „	2 13 6
400	„	Dorias	No. 30	36 „ 10 „	1 11 0
400	„	„ „	„ 36	36 „ 10 „	1 13 0
400	„	„ „	„ 40	36 „ 10 „	1 15 0
600	„	„ Jacconets	„ 20	45 „ 20 „	2 14 0
200	„	„ „	„ 30	45 „ 20 „	3 1 0
200	„	„ „	„ 40	45 „ 20 „	3 4 0
200	„	„ „	„ 50	45 „ 20 „	3 7 0
200	„	„ „	„ 60	45 „ 20 „	3 10 0
500	„	„ „	„ 10	45 „ 20 „	2 4 0
50	„	Shirting „	„ 1 36	„ 40 „	6 4 0
50	„	„ „	„ 2 36	„ 40 „	6 10 0
50	„	„ „	„ 3 36	„ 40 „	7 0 0
300	Pairs	Grey Dhoties	34 „	7 „	1 0 0
120	Pieces	M. G.	33 „	25 „	5 3 6
120	„	„ „	33 „	25 „	5 4 0
100	White	Gozees	40 „	10 „ per yard	0 15 6

COTTON.

50	candies	New Verawal, without sel.	...	... Rs. 220-225
50	„ „	Barsee ready	...	... „ 274
50	„ „	Verumgaum „	...	... „ 265
125	„ „	Broach „	...	... „ 255-66
75	„ „	Akote, full pressed	...	... „ 281
50	„ „	M.G. Broach, without sel.	...	... „ 288
250	„ „	Julgaum „	...	... „ 270
50	„ „	Oli Vingoria „	...	... „ 295
75	„ „	Dhollera „	...	... „ 225-31
50	„ „	S. Dhollera „	...	... „ 230
75	„ „	New Dhollera „	...	... „ 267

YARNS.

5 bales	T. Red	Yarns	No. 40	...	As. 15½ per lb.
10	„	„	„ 40-50	...	„ 27¾ „
10	„	Green „	„ 40	...	„ 14¾ „
20	„	Green Yarns	„ 40	...	„ 14¾ „
25	„	Mule	„ 40	...	„ 11¾ „
25	„	„	„ 30	...	„ 10¾ „
10	„	„	„ 40	...	„ 11¾ „
15	„	„	„ 40	...	„ 11¾ „

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Urbino (s), 100 cases candles, Jehanger Darashaw.
Celia (s), 20 cases champagne, Scott and Willcox.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin (s), 4 cases sherry and 4 cases moselle, hock, claret, and brandy, King, King & Co.
Petersburg (s), 10 cases paper, F. Mooljee & Co.; 50 cases foolscap paper, Gaddum & Co.
Urbio (s), 6 cases champagne, 24 cases sherry, and 3 cases claret King, King & Co. 10 cases cheese, and 12 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 120 casks beer and 24 cases champagne, Bounsvialle and sibille; 100 packages beer, R. L. Southern & Co.
Palermo (s), 50 cases beer, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 5 cases moselle, 9 cases sherry, 2 cases port, and 2 cases champagne, King, King & Co.; 70 casks beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 50 cases brandy, Richard Martin & Co.
European (s), 50 boxes bar soap, Abdool Hussun Goolam Husson.
British Flag, 17 cases beer, Bomanjee Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—18TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Augusta, 550 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackesy & Co.
Hannah Law 1,000 bundles gails, Soonderdass Vagjee.
Knight Commander, 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Westminister, 250 bales cotton, Fred Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sewnath Balmakoon; 50 bales cotton H. Clason & Co.
John Straker (s), 149 bags linseed, Soorjee Bhanjee; 200 bags linseed, Canjee Soondarjee & Co.; 275 bags castor seed, Richard Martin & Co.; 196 packages munjeet, Visbocondass Amrootlall; 1 case shawls, Sewmull Shobharam; 129 bags myrabollams, Stenhouse & Co.; 300 bags galls, H. W. Chunigance
Lorne (s), 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 20 bales goat hair, Arjoon Premjee; 11 bales cotton, Hormusjee Cursonjee; 99 bales rags, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 50 bales goat hair, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.
Thomas Wilson (s), 74 bales wool, P. Roognath; 28 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Mabel, 100 bales cotton, Lucknedass Damoodhur; 2 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Celia (s), 76 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Nathia, 135 bales cotton, Munore Hurvuckchund; 100 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Monockjee & Co.; 73 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 55 bales cotton Luckmedass Damoder; 44 bales hemlpope, S. S. Narrelwala; 45 bales wool, Farnham & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 3,450 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Hurry; 35 bales cotton, O. Chapsey.
Borae (s), 35 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Firenzie (s), 500 bundles gales, Gordhun Purshotum.
Palermo (s), 65 bales jute, Davidass Khoosalli; 109 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 58 bales cotton, Nagurdass Purmanndass; 100 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
European (s), 397 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 100 bales of wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Candass Dayabhoy; 40 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Damjee Samjee; 67 bales cotton, Akoojee Moolchund; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee & Co.; 60 bales cotton, N. J. Abram; 28 bales hemp rope, and 4 bale s rags, Khimjee Goculdass; 39 bales wool, J. D. Vurida.
Elgin (s) 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Petersburg (s), 120 bales wool, P. Ragoonathjee.
Delhi (s), 106 bales wool, Canjee Magjee.

FOR LONDON.

Stowell (s), 1 bale hide S. Tyebjee & Co.; 620 moodas coprah, 140 bags sunseed. 100 bags linseed, and 250 packages nuts, Hormusjee Cursonjee; 2 bales hides, Cummerally Jeevanjee; 15 bales hides and 625 bundles gails, Mahomed Futta; 50 bales hides, Chagla Dattoo; 9 bales hides, H. P Soares & Co.
Timao (s), 1,000 packages wet dates, Lillubhai Khepall.
Delhi (s), 10 bags jagery, W. Nicol & Co.; 32 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 64 pieces E. teeth, Mamonjee Khanbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Jacadon, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 75 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 500 mores copperas, Bapoo Essack.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi (s), 68 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 10 chests cassia, Hajee Mamod Esmail Kermaisey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 30 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 packages brass leaves, Mahomed Currim Ebram; 57 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 49 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 50 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Mamod Ramjee; 69 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Remoobhoy Khusjee; 20 bottles quick silver, Nemchund Vussonjee; 134 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Pasul Momed Dawa; 211 bundles sharkfins and 236 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 55 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 190 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ebramjee Noordin; 131 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 85 bales cotton, Himmtram Hurdewdass; 101 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed; 25 bales white twist, Dadabhoy Cowsajee Tata; 51 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 41 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 44 chests M. opium, D. Ramsook; 9½ chests M. opium B. Balchund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th April, 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th April, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 22 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th April, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th April, 8-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 59	0 8
„ Galle	40 45	5 6
„ Kurrachee	0 41	0 5
„ Madras	5 43	0 25

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th April, 2-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th April, 11 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa, Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH APRIL.

London.. { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ship.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships „ ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolms & Coir Rolls £2 0s. 0d. / Seeds and Rapeseed ... £1 19s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton ... £3 17s. 6d. / Coffee ... £2 15s. 0d. to £3

Overland...Steamers ... £2 15s. 0d. to £3

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £1 15s 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.

China .. { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal

Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ... { Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Malta (s)	Brooks	Suez, April 5.
	Corinna (s)	Dryden	Trieste, March 22.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	John Middleton (s).	Wilson	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	General Havelock(s)	Tysadalo	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Andaman, Collins, to Akyab.
Ship Kingdon o' Fife, Irvine, to Galle.

The steamer Belgian, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April			
15	Fenella (s)	...	London
	Dupey de Loure	...	Pondicherry.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 3—Lenore, ship, Davis, from Newport.
3—Hindostan, s. s., Roskell, from Suez.
3—Commissariat, s. s., Carpenter, from Rangoon.
4—Sumatra s. s., Anderson, from Suez.
4—Withburn, s. s., Cassap, from Newcastle.
4—Two steamers passed from E. to W.
3—Futtehool, ship, Munian, from Chatguam.
6—Provence, s. s., Macsaire, from China.
7—Royal Standard, s. s., W. Kirby, from Bombay.
8—Authony Strong, s. s., Ramon, from Rangoon.
9—Arabia, s. s., Cabours, from Bombay.
9—Surat, s. s., Baker, from Bombay.
9—Americana, ship, France, from Liverpool.
9—Clarinda, s. s., passed from East to West.

DEPARTURES.

April 3—Zeno, s. s., Owen, to London.
3—Buenaventura, s. s., Echaverried, to Liverpool.
3—Athol, s. s., Aspiet, to Liverpool.
3—Hindost an, s. s., Roskell, to Bombay.
4—Sumatra, s. s., Anderson, to Calcutta.
4—Commissariat, s. s., Carpenter, to Rotherdam.
4—Whitburn, s. s., Cassap, to Bombay.
6—Hylton Castle, s. s., Armstrong, to Beypore.
6—Provence, s. s., Macsaire, to Marseilles.
6—Jane Avery, barque, Dodd, to Colombo.
6—Prince Rupert, ship, Sadler, to Cochin.
6—Duguedig F. F. S., Loyer, to Bourbon.
7—Royal Standard, s. s., W. Kirby, to Liverpool.
9—Surat, s. s., Baker, to Suez.
9—Anthony Strong, s. s., Ramon, to Falmouth.
9—Arabia, s. s., Cabours, to Genoa.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April 2—Otterburn, s. s., Mitchelson, from Hodcidah.
3—Lenore, ship, Davis, to Newport.
3—Futtehool, ship, Munian, to Chatguam.
9—Americana, ship, France, Liverpool.

STEAMERS TELEGRAPHED AS HAVING LEFT SUEZ FOR BOMBAY.

NAME	FROM	LEFT SUEZ.
Otterburn*	Jeddah	Mar. 10
Blythewood	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Xantho	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Genoa	Genoa	April 3
Marmion	Tyne	April 4
Nachim df	Odessa	April 4
Benledi	Calcutta	April 8
Bellona	Liverpool	April 7
Leith	Liverpool	April 11

* At Aden in quarantine.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Othello	2800	Bombay	Mar. 29
Orchis	1138	Calcutta	Mar. 30
Yorkshire	1771	Calcutta	Mar. 30
Leith	2060	Shanghai	Mar. 30
Drummond Castle	1281	Penang	April 4
Calcutta	3000	Calcutta	April 5
Saltwell	1600	Calcutta	April 6
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	April 10
Good Hope	1239	Calcutta	April 13
Arcturus	2161	Calcutta	April 13
Neera	—	Bombay	April 14
Baghdad	1225	Calcutta	April 15
Earl of Lonsdale	1500	Calcutta	April 20
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	April 30

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18th April, 8-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Log. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 57 feet.

April.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	M. overawni in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O			
8	29·817	81·2	75·6	73·1	·753	1·2	86·4	77·7	WNW., NW, N, WNW, NW.	256
9	·771	81·5	74·4	71·5	·720	2·7	86·4	76·5	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.	355
10	·780	79·7	74·1	71·8	·772	4·3	84·5	76·0	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, NNE.	323
11	·763	79·7	75·1	73·3	·816	4·7	85·7	74·8	NNW, N, NW.	260
12	·758	80·7	75·0	72·7	·772	3·6	86·8	76·1	NW, NNW, N, ESE W, WNW, NW, NNW.	240
13	·748	80·6	74·1	71·5	·745	5·0	85·4	76·0	NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW.	315

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Call, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to appear before a medical board. from Nagpore.
Davidson, Major, 19th N. I., from leave, from England.
Ashlyn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Caldecott, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Dawes, Sub-Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Baillie, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Williamson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Thompson, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Kettlewell, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Carnac, Captain, 11th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Davies, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Pelle, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th N. I., to join, to Surat.
Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Cashmere.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 16th April 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—
1st Light Cavalry—Capt. Heyland, for 30 days, from the 7th instant, in extension of medical leave.
Sappers and Miners.—Capt. Newport, for 30 days from the 22nd instant.

Poona, 17th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
83rd Regiment.—Lieut. E. S. Burton, from 16th to 30th April 1872, on privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL W. E. MACLEOD, Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 17th April 1872.

The Special Board of examination of which Col. Ashburner, Bombay Infantry, is President, will reassemble on Friday next, the 19th instant, at 7 A. M., at the Mess-room, 2nd Grenadiers Regt. N. I., to examine Lt. Gordon, 86th Lt. Infy., in the lower standard, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 414 of 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 13th March 1872:—
Surg. C. F. Ogilvie M. D.
The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Poona Horse.—Lt. H. Hay, 1st Bat. 17th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squad. Sub. on probation.
15th Regiment N. I.—Lt. W. Coles, 105th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub. on probation.
The following extract from the "London Gazette" dated 16th Jan. 1872 is published.
The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th Dec. 1870, and to be dated 31st Oct. 1871, the officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 17th Jan. 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 16th Jan. 1872.
2nd Foot—Capt. Henry Pye Phillips to be Maj., by purchase, vice John Charles Weir, who retires.
Lt. Robert Bleasby, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Phillips.
Ens. Mitford Cust to be Lt., by purchase, vice Bleasby.
Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Lt. A. B. Wood, D. Bat. 9th Brig, R. A. has been permitted to resign his commission, dated 1st March 1872.
The undermentioned officers leave have of absence:
3rd Hussars—Vety Surg. S. M. Wilson, to Matheran, from 15th April to 14th May 1872, on medical certificate.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Col. C. B. Fuller (Supy. late E. Brig.) from the 9th April to 9th May 1872, to Bombay, on private affairs.
Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Adjt. F. A. Maut, (9th Brig.) from date of departure, for six months, to Cashmere, on private affairs.
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson and A. P. Currie, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Staff Corps.—Col R. Phayre, C. B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Comdt.-in-C. 32nd Frontier Field Force, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.
Lt.-Col. R. D. Hassard, (21st N. I.) from 15th April to 14th May 1872, on medical certificate.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th April 1872.

Lt. (Bt.-Capt.) F. H. Wint-rbotham, General List, doing duty Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying.
Staff Asst. Surg. J. A. Clery, M. B., from late arrival, to Depy. Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Presidency Circle—To do duty with 2nd Bat. 21st Foot.
The following orders are confirmed:—
By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surg. FitzGerald, 4th L. C., to afford medical aid to the 29th N. I. and Asst. Surg. L. C. Nanney, 3rd L. I. to the Civil Dispensary and L. ck Hospital during the indisposition of Surg. Wilkins.
By the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, directing Col. F. A. Scott, to assume Command of Bangalore from the 28th Nov. 1871, vice Maj.-Genl. Borton, C.B., on a tour of Inspection.
By the Officer Commanding 4th L. C., appointing Capt Cherry to act as Adjt., without prejudice to his duties as officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lt. Warner on sick leave.
By the same, appointing Capt. Cherty to act as Adjt., without prejudice to his duties as Officiating 1st Squad. Sub. vice Lt. Warner on sick leave.
By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, authorising the issue of half an ounce of common salt each per day, to 80 Horses of the 2nd L. C., for 60 days at the recommendation of the Vety. Surg. in charge of the Regiment.
By the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, directing Col. Knox, 18th Hussars, as next Senior Officer to assume Command of Bangalore, vice Maj-Genl. Borton, C.B., on a tour of inspection.
Leave of absence:—
General Staff.—Col. W. C. F. Gosling, Asst. Adjt-Genl. R. A., privilege leave for 40 days from 15th April 1872, or date of departure.
Cavalry.—Riding Master J. O'Conn-l, in extension to 14th April 1872, inclusive—Secunderabad, private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868:—
Surg. J. Law, M.D., Madras Medical Service.
Capt. W. J. Parker, Bengal S. C.
Surg. E. Taylor, Ben. Medl. Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.
Lt.-Col. John A. M. Macdonald, S. C., is appointed Secy to Govt. in the Mily., Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Depts., with effect from the 10th inst., vice Maj. Genl. Marriott, C.S.I., who resigns the appointment.
The following Extract (paras. 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated 14th March 1872, No. 22, is published for general information:—
2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—
Col. H. T. Vincent, 6 months; Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., 2 weeks; Lt.-Col. F. J. Oldfield, 6 months; Lt.-Col. G. D. Macleod, 6 months; Lt.-Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., 8 months; Maj. S. J. Thorp, 6 months; Maj. H. A. Woodhouse, 6 months; Capt. T. A. Buchanan, 6 months; Capt. G. Sartorius, 6 months; Lt. F. Plummer, 6 months; and Asst Surg. J. Raby, 6 months.
3. Surg. Maj. F. Broughton has been permitted to retire from the service, from 13th Aug. 1871.
Capt. B. H. Mathew, R. E., Ex. Engr., fourth grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for four months, from date of departure in the current month, on private affairs, under the furlough regulations of 1868.
The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—
Lt. (Bt. Capt.) R. Wilson, Genl. List, Mad. Inf., for two years.
Lt. R. S. Hawken, Ben. S. C., for one year.
Captain G. Mackenzie, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.
This officer having obtained a medical certificate is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Regulations.
Lt.-Col. S. C. Law, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in May next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.
Capt. F. S. Iredell, Cadre 16th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in May next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.
Surg. Major N. H. Stewart, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. British Medical Service, vice Dy. Inspr. Genl. O'Flaherty.
Major. R. M. Bonnor, S. C., has been appointed to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Tanna Dist., until further orders.
Major J. S. D. Bolton, S. C., Sub-Asst. Commy Genl., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9th of the furlough regulations of 1868.
Surg. Major N. H. Stewart, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. British Medical Service, vice Dy. Inspr. Genl. O'Flaherty.
Major. R. M. Bonnor, S. C., has been appointed to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Tanna Dist., until further orders.
Lt. C. F. Baugh to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Colaba Dist. until further orders.
Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, acting second Asst. Supt. of Police, Khandeish, was allowed leave on medical certificate from 6th Sept. to 9th Nov. 1871.
Mr. Dayaram Purmanund, Mooktyarkar of Nusserabad, and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Shikarpoor District.
Mr. Sukkawatraj Naraindas, Mooktyarkar of Tugr, and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Shikarpoor District.
Major R. Wallace, Actg. Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, was retrospectively confirmed in that appointment from the 20th Dec. 1871.
Mr. J. L. Johnston, an Asst. Collr. and a Mag. F.P. in the Colaba Dist, is, so long as he is employed in

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Imports	8,000 "
Dholleras	8 3/16d.
Omra	8 7/16d.
Orleans	11¾d.
Cocanada	7¾d.

Coffee steady.

M. Plant Coffee	78
Mysore Coffee	68
Rape Seed	60
Linseed, for arrival	62

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

COUNT ARNIM'S ULTIMATUM.

THE BRITISH COUNTER-CASE.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

Earl Kimberley introduced in Parliament last evening the Licencing Bill; it provides that vested interests shall be respected.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

The Daily Telegraph of to-day announces positively that Count Von Arnim has conveyed a German ultimatum to Versailles declaring that the French Army Bill, together with speeches uttered by M. Thiers, are menaces of vengeance, and demanding the redaction of armaments in France. Failing compliance therewith, Germany will reoccupy French territory so as to guarantee the payment of the indemnity and guard Germany against attacks.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

The Counter-case which has been presented to Parliament declines the discussion of claims for direct damages, as well as of accusations brought by America of hostility, and of insincere neutrality. It moreover criticizes the character of the American evidence, and deals seriatim as to the rights of cruisers. It also dissents from the view of America regarding neutral obligations.

NEW YORK, 17TH APRIL.

The Washington correspondents of the New York papers assert that the American Cabinet has decided to withdraw the claims for indirect damages in the Alabama case.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 8 3-16d.

Consols 92¾.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India £392,000 allotted to Calcutta, £200,000 to Bombay, and £8,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅛d. received 76 per cent., and on Bombay at the same rate received 50 per cent. The average rate on all three Presidencies was 1s. 11d.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, 11 A.M.

It is reported in London that Germany has given France the option of immediate disarmament or war.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 18TH APRIL, 10-7 A.M.

Yesterday the Viceregal Council met for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Income Tax Bill. After a long debate the bill was passed, Messrs. Stewart, Robinson, and Inglis voting against it, and the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, General Norman, Sir Richard Temple, and Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Bullen Smith and Chapman in favour of it. The high cash balances were criticised. But Sir Richard Temple defended them as being necessary for ordinary purposes of the year. The meeting lasted over seven hours.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL.

Arrived steamer Nubia, from Sydney 26th, Melbourne 29th March, and King George's Sound 4th April.

The New Guinea expedition, which sailed from Sydney in the schooner Maria, was wrecked on an island of barrier reef, and a large number of persons lost.

It will be at least some three months yet before the Overland Telegraph is completed.

It is hoped that a horse express will be in operation in a few weeks.

The Theatre Royal, Melbourne, was destroyed by fire on 20th March.

Coffee, inactive. Sugar, less excitement in the market. Metal, considerable improvement in prices. Rice market, inactive.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL.

A series of systematic murders for the sake of plunder have been discovered at Sydney: two bodies have been found.

The schooner Maria, engaged in the New Guinea expedition, has been wrecked. Some of those on board were picked up in boats and some reached the shore on rafts. Altogether 35 persons have been either drowned or murdered by the natives.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it possible that the filth and garbage which used to be disposed of by burning after being deposited on the Flats are to be carried out to Bandora to poison the inhabitants of that jolly little place? I can't believe it, and yet my information is trustworthy. Now let the Bench consider before it acts (a thing it seldom does, it only talks as a rule). Does it know that one wind will carry the stench of the festering muck into the native village two hundred yards off, and that another will sweep the stench through the slaughter-houses, tainting the whole of the meat prepared for the consumption of the inhabitants of Bombay and its suburbs?

And why this change from the Flats? I am told that certain members of the Byculla Club made representations to the Bench which induced it to look about for a spot where it could poison some other folk less valuable to the community than the members of the Byculla Club; but, did the members of the Bench know Bombay and its purlieus half as well as I do, they would know that there are acres of swamp at Mahim where garbage and muck might be burnt without poisoning any body.

I meet Mr. Maxwell riding across the Flats towards Mahim sands, and yet he does not appear to have used his eyes, or he would have noticed many eligible spots for burning rubbish, in his ride. I fear there is too much popularity-hunting going on in municipal matters just now, and I have no doubt if it be successful we shall have every place where four roads meet taken up like that near the Bellasis Road by Cursetjee Manockjee's statue, with Blaney, Maxwell, and Payne Barras, (not forgetting Nowrojee Furdoonjee) done in stone. I am not a J. P. myself, but I should like to be, if only to support the few sane men in the Bench and to hear Payne Barras talk his "Punch and Judy talk" about "my Railway." But to return to business. The Bench has not got its own way yet, and will find it difficult to poison a Bandora-ite, rich or poor, European or native, without a struggle.—Yours, &c.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

A GREEN HAND.—A sailor, the other day, in describing his first efforts to become nautical, said that just at the close of a dark night he was sent up aloft to try if he could see a light. As he was no great favourite with the lieutenant, he was not hailed for some hours. "Aloft there!" at length was heard from the lieutenant. "Ay, ay, sir." "Do you see a light?" "Yes, sir." "What light?" "Daylight, by jingo."

A BARRISTER on circuit rushed to the refreshment bar for bitter beer and biscuit. "You have plenty of time," said Ganymede in urbo line, observing the perilous haste with which he took his refreshment—"you have eight minutes." "Oh," said he, "if I have plenty of time there's no need to choke myself." "Why, sir," was the philosophic reply, "there's no need to choke yourself if you haven't time." Too far north for me, that girl," muttered the Templar, and vanished.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 29TH MARCH.

At daybreak yesterday morning, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Malta, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 29th ultimo on board. The Malta sailed from Suez at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. E. Horsley.	Mrs. Tapp.
Major and Mrs. Kottlewell and ayah.	Master G. Lake.
Mrs. Robinson and 2 children.	Mr. Maclean.
Capt. Rivett-Carnac.	Mr. Shields.
Mrs. Rivett-Carnac.	Mr. H. Phillips.
Mr. D. B. Cromartie.	Mr. C. Miller.
Mrs. Crough.	Mr. C. Wright.
Lt. and Mrs. Williamson.	Mr. R. Alexander.
Mr. H. Cartwright.	Mr. W. Freshwater.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major and Mrs. Davidson.	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse and European female servant.	Mr. Jas. Postz.
Col. A. Y. Shortt.	Mr. C. E. Mangles.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Christopherson.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. Negroponte's 2 servants.

FROM ADEN.—Lt. Caldecott and three servants.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

MR. LOWE'S Budget this year is constructed to secure popularity, and there is no doubt that he has completely succeeded in his aim. In fact it may be said that he has saved the Ministry for the Session, at least unless they provoke obloquy by some fresh and utterly gratuitous outrage on public sentiment. The first merit of the Budget is that it is transparently simple: there is no complication of figures or dates; none of the boons require translation into familiar language in order to be rendered intelligible; all is straightforward, clear, easily comprehended, and moreover, to be immediately appropriated. At the very outset Mr. Lowe sets at defiance his own cherished practice for the three years he has been Chancellor of the Exchequer. On each of these previous occasions he under-estimated his revenue to the amount of about two millions sterling, and so levied money that never was wanted. Last April his estimate, it is now ascertained, was fully £2,200,000 short of the total realised; indeed, as the last week's return is still uncertain, the error may yet prove to have been even wider. For next year the right honourable gentleman has gone on a different tack altogether. On the existing basis of taxation he estimates a revenue of £74,915,000, or £380,000 increase on 1871-72; and that enormous amount enables him to offer some important remissions. These are, the repeal of the supplementary two-pence added to the income tax last year; an allowance of a deduction to all whose incomes are £300 a year and under, to the extent of £80 abatement; an exemption from the house-tax of premises occupied as offices; and the abolition of half the coffee duties and of half the excise an chicory. Now if Mr. Lowe had followed his usual custom he would have estimated his revenue at a million or a million and a half less, in which case he could not have granted any one of the last three loans, and perhaps not even the full two-pence off the income-tax. Hence it is plain that he had set himself at all hazards to the bringing out a popular Budget, and I have no doubt Mr. Gladstone gave him a strong hint to avoid the mistake of last year. I should not be at all surprised if he has now made another mistake in the opposite direction; for I really see nothing to justify him in expecting that the present year will to the close show such extraordinary prosperity as the last—still less an increase in that prosperity. But, then, if his estimate does fall short, he will be judged very charitably by a public which has benefited by his over-sanguineness, and the Treasury will be no loser as the balances were never so large as now. Meanwhile his financial arrangements will have made him and the Government popular among that deeply discontented middle class whose alienation has already cost the Liberal party several seats.

The only other Parliamentary exploit of this week was the passing of the second reading of Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill by a good majority. It was thought that this measure had by the manœuvres of last week on the part of the Irish Roman Catholic members been dropped for the Session, but it was just saved by the rather odd circumstance that the Government found themselves obliged to make and to keep a House on Tuesday in order to get the Budget resolutions reported. Mr. Fawcett's Bill stood first on the list of adjourned debates, and so unpalatable was it to the Government and the Pope's brigade that a count-out would have been certain, had the Ministerial Whipper-in but given the hint. As that did not suit Ministerial convenience the Irish members begged Mr. Fawcett very hard to postpone the second reading until another day, but he flatly declined unless the Government gave him one of their nights. So the debate came on in due course. It was very instructive. Irish Radical members, like Sir John Gray, Mr. Maguire, and the O'Donoghue were heard vehemently opposing one of the most broadly Liberal measures which this decade has witnessed—opposing exactly the same kind of measure, only not so liberal, as those which they have supported every Session when applied to the English Universities. The explanation of course is simple enough, they obeyed the behests of the priesthood, who now control so many of the Irish Roman Catholic constituencies, and who want not a liberal but a narrow and exclusive educational system. It is well known that many of the more enlightened middle class Romanists in Ireland will send their sons to Trinity College when all the emoluments are thrown open; nothing will keep them away from so tempting a bait, and the priesthood will have the vexation of seeing a higher education bring both Protestants and Catholics together. If the class that will send these youths to college was as numerous as it is independent it would soon make its voice heard in the constituencies, but it is utterly swamped by the peasants, the petty farmers, and the small dealers, whose votes individually count for just as much, and who are entirely under the sway of the priests. It is to be feared, however, that the relief held out by Mr. Fawcett's Bill will not be obtained this Session. If it ever gets so far as committee its second and most important class of provisions will be opposed by the Government, and factious obstructiveness will also be exerted most unscrupulously to retard if not to crush it. The most earnest wish of the Ministry is to have an actual settlement of the subject postponed to next year.

In a recent letter I called attention to Mr. Foster's hint that certain amendments might advantageously be introduced in the Education Act for England, as a concession to the Nonconformists. Curiously enough the Under-Secretary for the Home Department puts this forward as his plea in a controversy he has just had with his assenting constituents. Mr. Winterbotham, the gentleman in question, was one of the most promising young Nonconformists in the House, and when Mr. Gladstone caught him with the offer of place, it was thought the allegiance of the dissenting world was secured. But Mr. Winterbotham has lost caste with his ex-religionists, and has been driven to justify his course. He does so with remarkable frankness. He dislikes Mr. Foster's Act, he says, as much as ever, but as it will be seriously amended in a year or two he thinks it may be borne with until then; meantime he believes that the education cause is making satisfactory progress towards the only safe solution—a secular system, pure and simple—and the Scotch Education Bill is a decided forward step towards that end. Now this language from a member of the Government will reconcile him to his Nonconformist allies, but it will also encourage them in their resistance to the measure in its present form. Everywhere throughout England in fact the Act, instead of leading to active and philanthropic co-operation among all friends of education, has brought "not peace but a sword." When a vacancy occurs of a seat on any School Board the sects claw one another like wild cats in their endeavour to carry their men, and as Boards only exist in boroughs the allied dissenters and secularists generally succeed. In London there are now three elections coming off or in progress. One—for Marylebone—is actually decided at the hour I write, but as the votes are taken by ballot there is some uncertainty as to the result. It is generally supposed, however, that the Rev. Llewellyn Davis has retained the seat. The fight was between Denominationalists and the secularists, the latter with the Dissenters conbining in behalf of Mr. Cremer, the working man candidate. Another contest will soon take place in Westminster, where young Lord Mahon comes forward in place of Lord Sandon retired, and is opposed by George Potter, as the Nonconformist and working men's candidate. In every case a reference for the plain rule of leaving religious education solely to churches and sects is the inspiring motive of the antagonists to the existing system.

After all the discussion which the French Budget proposals have undergone they are still largely unsettled. The contemplated imposts on raw materials among other things are yet in the future only. M. Thiers holds to them as necessary to fill up the remaining gap in his deficit, and the manufacturing interests would like almost anything else in preference. It is now reported that the President would drop them for the present year, if he can get assurance of them for 1873; but this is very doubtful, and probably the point will not be decided until after the Easter recess. All this time, however, despite every obstacle, the recuperative energies of the nation are working out amazing results. War, revolution, invasion, discord, and financial trouble have done their worst, and never was the country more prosperous, or its trade sounder. The bills prolonged during the war have been paid; the manufacturers have their hands full of orders, wages are high, workmen are scarce, so that additional hands are attracted from Belgium and Germany; there is plenty of money for discount, and, notwithstanding the excessive note circulation, Bank paper has recovered to its par value. It appears, too, after all the pessimist predictions about bad vintages, that the wines in nearly every district are both excellent and abundant. A singular proof of the extent to which Englishmen may err in their estimate of the French character is shown in the present state of the corn markets. From various causes last harvest in France was of course exceptionally short, and it was anticipated here that the demand for grain to import would be stiff enough to affect prices in England seriously. Hence our wise and foreseeing Greek houses effected large contracts in the Levant and Black Sea for deliveries during winter and early spring. Sure enough, after the result of our harvest had been ascertained, there was a brisk enquiry for wheat and flour on French account, and a considerable rise occurred in our markets. But it was soon over, and for the last few months our importers have been wistfully looking out for customers who never came. Yet the stocks in France were undeniably short. What is the explanation? The thrifty French cut their coats according to their cloth—in other words, if bread was so much dearer they ate just so much less, and so made the two ends exactly meet. Stomach permitting, no plan could be wiser, but it has deranged the calculations of our speculators here, who find themselves left with heavy stocks on falling markets. Where you have a people so penurious, so self-denying, as resolute to keep on the safe side, as the above little trait shows, what can you expect but that money will be made and accumulated by the entire nation very fast? So it is, and protective tariffs seem scarcely to check the process. Investments are eagerly sought after, confidence keeping pace with wealth. It is perhaps mainly to this state of matters that we must ascribe the renewed rumours of an intention to pay off soon the remaining three milliards of indemnity by help of a monster loan. According to some Paris advices the negotiations for this purpose have already made progress: an amount of half a milliard is to be paid in immediate cash, and the remainder in monthly instalments, the evacuation of the occupied departments taking place simultaneously. Much of this is premature, but that the loan is certain this year I take to be beyond doubt.

A loss at sea in which certain Bombay people are interested is at present exciting some talk at Lloyds. The vessel is the Defiance, which was lost off Natal in October last with a cargo of cotton, hemp, &c., valued at £60,000. It appears that from circumstances which caused suspicion an enquiry was made. The result showed that five per cent. of the cargo of cotton, being iron bound, came on shore and proved of good quality, the consignees' marks being visible; the rest of the cargo, all ropebound, no sooner came in contact with any substance than it broke into pieces, disclosing the bales with only an outside or shell of fair quality cotton *all* round, while inside was a mass of seeds, rubbish, and the sweepings of a gin house floor, in some cases a mass of live putrefaction. It is remarkable that neither on board nor on shore has any one of these ropebound bales been seen with bale ends or any mark or number for indentification, so that it would seem certain they were never destined for sale. The case is very mysterious, and in the interest of underwriters as well as of those who have made advances on bills of lading to the shippers (who are all natives), there will be a searching enquiry. The evidence of whatever kind will be sought in Bombay, and it is hoped here that the respectable houses in the port will assist as far as they can in unravelling the mystery. I need hardly tell you that the underwriters here, always suspicious, have not become less so since these extraordinary facts came to light, and they talk of sparing no effort to get at the real truth. Of course the nature of the deception points to something more than merely trickery by shippers.

Last evening a pamphlet, issued by the committee of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, came into my hands. It contains their "case" for the use of members of Parliament, and has been put out in anticipation of Mr. George Gregory's motion on the 12th proximo. The committee think the facts so peculiar and the injuries sustained so lamentable that they may safely rely on public support in obtaining for the shareholders the compensation to which they are justly entitled. Strong is their faith; yet it is always possible that Mr. Gregory may for the moment make an impression on the ground solely of an appeal *ad misericordiam*. The writers of the "case" recite ten points going to show the liability of the Government for the losses. I cannot quote them all, but one is the opening of the branch Bank in Bombay itself, another the loss of £250,000 by Premchund, a third the not exercising the power to insist on an audit; while the tenth point is, the Government's "general blindness to the signs of the times, its pertinacious omissions for 17 months to furnish information called for no less than seven times by the Government of India, its acceptance of false returns and statements," &c. After urging all this, however, the committee conclude with admitting that they have no legal remedy, and on this account throw themselves on the intelligent, liberal consideration of Parliament, and its sense of fair dealing and justice. Who does not see what the end will be? The mere announcement of another Indian grievance will deprive the topic in advance of all interest save with a mere handful, and if Mr. Gregory gets a House even to listen to him he may think himself comparatively fortunate.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank on the 18th April, a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December will be declared, and the meeting will afterwards be made special to consider an application to the Queen for a renewal of the Charters of Incorporation, which are about to expire.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Wednesday 178 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

NEW ATTORNEY.—Yesterday forenoon Mr. Allan F. Turner took his oaths as attorney before Chief Justice Westropp.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN.—Mr. Mirza Heirat has been appointed to act provisionally as Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. E. H. Little, of the Bombay Civil Service, has passed his examination in the Gujerathee language.

THE HIGH COURT.—On Monday next Mr. Justice Bayley will not attend at the High Court, having to assist on that day in the Appellate Court.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.—The camp of Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present at Bandora.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake, up to the 13th April, measured 39 feet 1 tenth; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 48 feet 7 tenths.

A NOTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Maratha named Govind Pandoo, an old offender, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing certain ornaments, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of one Mahadoo Monajee.

SMALL CAUSES COURT VACATION.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from the 15th May to the 4th June 1872, both days inclusive.

THE public meeting of the Parsee community, which was to be held this afternoon at the bungalow of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has been postponed.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Govind Khundoo was convicted of stealing certain articles of wearing apparel belonging to one Gunputrao Hurrychaud, a draftsman, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, while a Hindoo named Babajee, aged about forty years, was engaged in excavating a rock at Mahaluxmee, a portion of the earth gave way and one of his toes was crushed. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the toe was amputated.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—The "Oothumna" or the third day's funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was performed at Surat, Broach, Bulsar, Woodwan, (?), Godhra, from Nowsaree to Bombay, which Damaun, and other places where Parsees reside, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The annual vacation of the High Court, Original Side, will last from Thursday the 2nd May, to Tuesday the 4th June, following, both days inclusive. No plaints will be received during the vacation except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

THE CENSUS.—We understand that the compilation of the Census, which was taken at Poona in February last, is not to be carried out by order of Government, as the establishment which is required for this purpose has not been sanctioned. We are consequently unable to give the exact number of the population of Poona and Kirkee.—*Poona Observer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 16th April, was 438, being 34 less than in the preceding week, 87 more than the total of the week ending 18th April 1871, and 73 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th April 1872, Rs. 2,21,17,725; add silver received during the week, Rs. 23,86,654; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 9,00,000; total balance, Rs. 2,36,04,379. There are in addition 88,32,980 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Chinaman named Tahee, a ticket-of-leave convict of Tanna, was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft in a building used as human dwelling of property worth Rs. 150, belonging to one Peerbhoy Jan Mahomed.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A European named John Irvine was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with obtaining by false pretences two cases of claret, of the value of Rs. 19, the property of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. A Parsee godown-keeper in the service of the complainants proved that the prisoner got a dozen of claret by calling himself Johnson. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Mr. C J. Groom brought an action against Ruttonjee Jeewanjee Mowjee to recover Rs. 600, being the balance due on a promissory note dated 27th April 1871. The defendant admitted the debt. The Court entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs. The defendant made an application to pay the amount by instalments, which was refused.

RETAIL OPIUM SELLERS.—This year licences were granted as usual by the Commissioner of Customs to several natives for the sale of opium by retail. Sometime afterwards an order was issued to them to register the names of the persons to whom they sell this article, and the places where they resided. As they failed to comply with the order, their licences have been cancelled, and the Commissioner has caused shops to be opened in the Crawford and Fort markets and other places in the native town for the sale of opium.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Annajee Ambajee reported to the police on Wednesday, that his daughter, a girl of about ten years of age, had been enticed away from his house by a man named Pandoo Balloo, who took her on the Bellasis Railway Overbridge and threatened to cut her throat with a knife, if she would not give up her gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 42, which she was then wearing. The girl, being alarmed, gave up the ornaments, and Pandoo then ran away. The police are on the outlook for the offender.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" TURNED HINDOO.—The *Indian Statesman* yesterday mentioned that Candas Narrondas, otherwise known as Motichund Roognathdas, who executed a deed of trust in 1863 in which he strictly "enjoined" that he and his family should perform a pilgrimage to Benares, and set aside Rs. 25,000 for the purpose, lately left Bombay to perform this pilgrimage. The *Statesman* is "happy to observe that Mr. Candas has strictly adhered to the determination expressed in the deed, and hopes ere long to see many others following his praiseworthy example!" We shall possibly soon hear of the Editor of the *Statesman* following the "praiseworthy example."

FOOT RACING AT MHOW.—Sergeant J. Frew, of the 49th Regiment, at Mhow, complains of some of the remarks of our Mhow correspondent on the race run on the 28th ultimo between him and Closs of the 15th Hussars. He says Closs did not willingly run the course over again, but was compelled to do so by Lieutenant Hicks. He then says—"Closs certainly won the race, but he must have very little confidence in himself or he would have accepted the challenge I gave on the ground to run him again the same distance; and should your correspondent be interested in the matter let him accept this as a challenge to run Closs or any other man in Mhow whom he may bring forward from one hundred yards upwards."

THE DEFIANCE.—The *Home News* of the 29th ult. says—"The Defiance, of Liverpool, bound from Bombay to that port, laden with cotton, hemp, &c., whose sworn value was £60,400, was cast on shore off Natal in October last, and has become a wreck. Suspicious circumstances occurring, an inquiry was made, and the result, as communicated to Lloyd's, has been that five per cent. of the whole cargo of cotton, being iron-bound, came on shore, and proved of good quality, with consignees' marks visible. The rest of the cargo, all ropebound, no sooner came in contact with any substance, whether wreck, rocks, or sand, or the seamen's hands, than it broke into pieces, and disclosed the bales to have had an outside or shell of fair quality of Indian cotton all round, but inside a mass of seeds, rubbish, and generally the sweepings of a gin-house floor, in some cases a mass of live putrification; and it is remarkable that neither on board nor on shore has any one of these rope-bound bales been seen with bale ends, or any mark or number for identification, so that it would seem certain they were never destined for sale. The case is a most extraordinary one, and in the interests of the under-writers, and also of any parties who may have made advances on bills of lading to the shippers, who are all natives, there will be a searching inquiry, but it must be from Bombay that evidence will have to be received. Captain Wilson, of Lloyd's Salvage Association, arrived in Bombay from England yesterday morning to make enquiries.

HIGH COURT.—19TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

199-71—C. Tyabjee—Manockjee Eduljee v. H. M.'s Government of Bombay and F. F. Arbuthnot—Mr. Hearn.

430-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Burjorjee Jamsetjee v. Dorabjee Framjee Vania and another—Manisty and Fletcher—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abdullabhai v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Crisgie, Lynch, and Owen.

373-71—Mr. Abraham—Shapurjee Burjorjee B. v. T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

375-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Ruttonsey Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

385-71—Dallas and Lynch—Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah v. James Mackenzie Maclean—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

387-71—Crisgie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Mackie.—No appearance.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cushildas Lulubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdass and another v. Hurryvullubdass Cullandass.—No appearance.

419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Soondurdass Mooljee and another v. Bai Joseda.—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kussondass Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Nowrojee Adurjee and others v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Postonjee Dinshaw.—Part-heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THIRTY bales of cotton goods were recovered by divers during the week, ending March 23, from the wreck of the Delaware (s.s.), from Liverpool to Calcutta, sunk near Scilly.

THE S.S. CORINNE, 699 tons, Captain T. Dryden, arrived yesterday from Trieste (March 22nd) via the Suez Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. O. Punnett, and nineteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. MALTA, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with a cargo of 702 boxes of specie, 40 casks flour, 7 packages wine, 6 cases boots, 26 packages twist, and 857 packages piece-goods.

THE S.S. JOHN MIDDLETON, 764 tons, Captain R. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 2,478 bales of cotton, 343 bales wool, 5,502 ozts. galls, 300 cwts. horn, 335 cwts. coffee, 361 cwts coir yarn, 361 cwts. turmerick, 1,519 cwts. wet dates, and 307 cwts. cocoanut oil.

WE learn from the home papers that the Raby Castle stranded on Pantellaria on March 11, is hopelessly fixed upon the rocks, the after part of the vessel to half way between the mizen and mainmast being under water; a considerable quantity of coals remained on board, and two or three hundred tons had been landed.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Strathclyde, from Calcutta:—

For London—Rev. Mr. Martin and child; Mrs. Windle, 2 boys, girl, and ayah; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and child; Mr. and Mrs. Young, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Harris and two Misses Harris; Captain and Mrs. Spracklin and Master Newton; Ensign and Mrs. Turner; Captain Cox; Lieutenant Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, child, and ayah; Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson and child; Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. Martindale; Mr. J. W. Martindale; Mr. Herbert Martindale; Miss Charlotte Martindale; Miss Constance Martindale; Miss Caroline Martindale; Mr. Lambert; Mr. Hughes; Private Henry Steel; Private John Orrick; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child; Mr. and Mrs. Penner and child; Mr. Lynham; Mr. Hill; Mr. Palmer; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Robert Shaw; Mr. Koch; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and child. For Suez—Mr. Wallace. For Port Said—Mr. Lonmore and party of five.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	APRIL.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 44 m	1 10		2 53 m	2 1
9 15 a	3 11	Friday 19	2 44 a	3 2
9 37 m	3 1	Saturday.. ... 20	3 36 m	3 5
9 59 a	4 3		3 36 a	3 8
10 16 m	4 3	Sunday 21	4 7 m	4 10
10 22 a	5 3		4 16 a	4 3
10 50 m	5 7	Monday..... 22	4 37 m	5 11
10 50 a	5 7		4 51 a	4 10
11 28 m	6 6	Tuesday..... 23	5 6m	6 11
11 21 a	5 11		6 28 a	5 1
0 3 m	7 3	Wednesday ... 24	5 37 m	7 11
11 53 a	6 0		6 3 a	5 0
.....	.....	Thursday 25	6 12 m	8 7
0 43 a	7 5		6 41 a	4 6

MOON—Full, 23rd, 6h. 27m. P.M.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday in the Darbar room—Colonel Ballard in the chair. Dr. Joynt recurred to the proceedings of last meeting, and complained that Mr. Maxwell had called Dr. Hewlett "a scavenger," but the remark was overruled as out of order by the chairman, and the Bench went on to consider the heads of Mr. Hope's budget. Nothing special occurred excepting that Mr. Hope made a personal explanation regarding his salary. He was surprised at certain remarks that had appeared in the newspapers on this subject, because he supposed, considering the notoriety regarding the Commissionership before he came down to Bombay, that there could be no doubt of the circumstances under which he accepted office in the Municipality. As they were aware he had to receive a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, Government had issued a notification that Government servants accepting duty in municipalities should hand over to Government a fifth of the remuneration they received. Now it was obvious that if a fifth had to be taken from Rs. 3,500, which fifth would amount to Rs. 700, he would be receiving a salary less than the late Commissioner was receiving, and he could not suppose that any Justice in the island was under the impression that he would come down to Bombay for a lower salary than the salary of Mr. Crawford. He had come to an arrangement with the Government of Bombay that it should request the Government of India to exercise the special power it possessed under one of the sections in the notification, and exempt him from paying back the one-fifth. It was further arranged with the Government of Bombay that should the Government of India decline to concur in that recommendation, compensation should be made to him of a different nature, which, being altogether of a distinctly private character, it was not necessary that he should particularise. The Government of India had acceded to the Government of Bombay's request, and it was under these circumstances that he did not intend to refund the Rs 500 as had been suggested by writers in the newspapers. The Bench then considered the following motions:—

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Narayan Wassodew, Esq.—"That the Clerk of the Peace's establishment amounting with previous sanction to Rs. 23,302, be accepted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—"That the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, amounting with previous sanction to Rs. 50,160, be accepted."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. James Taylor—"That the establishment of the Controller of Municipal Accounts and Store Department, amounting with previous sanction to Rs. 49,941, be accepted."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. T. Blaney—"That the establishment of the Assessment Department, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the salary of the assessor, be accepted at Rs. 51,743."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. W. M. Wood—"That the establishment of the Collection Department, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the salary of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector, be accepted at Rs. 85,208."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Dr. Joynt—"That the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner of Police be accepted at Rs. 3,76,462, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the personal allowance of the Commissioner of Police."—Carried.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MR. ELLIOTT, SOLICITOR.

YESTERDAY forenoon, Mr. Elliott, a solicitor of the High Court, answered to the summons sent out against him some time ago, and appeared before Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice Bayley to meet certain serious charges regarding his conduct in his profession. Mr. Elliott put in two affidavits, and after the Court had spent nearly an hour in looking over them,

The Chief Justice asked whether the Law Society were represented, and was answered in the negative.

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Elliott who his clerk Almeiro was that had written one of the affidavits.

Mr. Elliott said he was a schoolmaster.

The Chief Justice asked how he managed to keep a schoolmaster for his clerk?

Mr. Elliott said he met the schoolmaster by chance two months ago, and he then gave him some writing to do.

The Chief Justice then showed Mr. Elliott the statute 22nd, George II., chap. 46, sec. 11, and asked him whether he was acquainted with that law?

Mr. Elliott read it, and said he had seen it before.

The Chief Justice—I presume you also know that in all cases not specially provided for by rule here, the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench is followed?

Mr. Elliott nodded assent.

The Chief Justice—Then that is one of the statutes which regulates the practice of

ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION.

(Pioneer.)

It appears that after everybody supposed the question of the new artillery organization had been definitively set at rest, it still remains "under consideration." The project was to convert all artillery first-captains into majors, but now we understand Mr. Cardwell has gone off at a tangent, and a scheme is afloat to promote only so many of the captains as may bring up their promotion to the average of majors of the Line. This seems to be simply childish. No one proposes that the promotion in the Marines should be made dependent on that in the Dragoons, or that of the Guards regulated by the Engineers. The different branches of the army have hitherto gone their ways, and taken their chances independently of each other; and this novel scheme merely indicates the want of backbone in our War Minister and how easily he is turned away by any chance suggestion, and how subject he is to any small back-stairs influence. However our friends in the artillery are pretty well able to take care of their own interests in the matter; but it must be disappointing to many of them, when they supposed the matter had been finally settled, to hear that it has been all re-opened again.

The Engineers seem in almost worse case. We hear on reliable authority that it is *in* contemplation to break up the battalion organization altogether, and to make promotion arbitrary from grade to grade, regulated by the average promotion, of the sister service. This would be leaning on the stronger regiment with a vengeance, for promotion, made dependent on an average to be ascertained from time to time, is sure to lag behind rather than to keep abreast with the corps from which the average is derived. Besides, this sort of arrangement cuts two ways. Just now the tendency of things is towards a cry for the efficiency of the scientific corps, and their claims to better promotion; but we must expect a reaction to set in by and bye, and then there may be a cry equally loud for reduction. Organizations, which are to be subject to review every three years, are rather dangerous things to propose. The idea appears to have been brought forward in the interest of some of the senior members of the corps, who observe truly enough that the conversion of the first-captains into majors will do nothing for them. Coupled with this averaging scheme, is a still more startling one—so startling indeed, that we could not believe it and been seriously proposed, were not the fact reported upon good authority. The average artillery promotion being taken as the basis, it has been noticed that some of the Indian Engineer corps are in a somewhat more advanced state, and it is therefore ingeniously proposed that their promotion be arrested until one general level is attained. But we trust so audacious a scheme, if ever officially brought forward, will be denounced as it deserves to be by those to whom the interests of the Indian corps are confided.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, March 29.)

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned over the Easter recess. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought forward his financial scheme, which shows a surplus on the past year of £2,815,000. The reductions proposed are a modification of the house-tax, a reduction of various customs duties, and twopence in the pound off the income-tax, also the abatement of £60 now remitted on incomes under £200 will be increased to £80, and will also be further extended to incomes under £300. Mr. Bernal Osborne has given notice of a motion, if a favourable reply is not given to the question whether the Government intend to increase the pension recently granted to Lady Mayo, that he shall move early after Easter for an address to the Crown in furtherance of that object.

Her Majesty took her departure for Baden on March 23, and will reside there at the Villa Cavendish till about the 8th of April. The Queen travels incognita as the Countess of Kent.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Rome, and have been most graciously received by the Pope. The health of His Royal Highness continues in a most satisfactory state.

The Marquis of Headfort is recovering from his recent severe accident.

Lady Charles Ker has been removed to her town residence. Her ladyship still continues in a very precarious condition.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent injuries.

The court-martial appointed to try the Communists in France have sentenced Prenat to ten years' penal servitude, and Amoroux to hard labour for life. The Seine Assize Court have condemned the printer of the *Radical* to a fine of 3000fr. for publishing an article contrary to religion and public morality.

The Sultan of Turkey has intimated his intention of visiting the Lyons Exhibition in May.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Capitulations has been forwarded to M. Thiers. Blame is imputed to Marshal Bazaine for his conduct in the surrender of Metz. The whole question will shortly come before the Assembly.

The French journals, in commenting upon the reconstruction of Sebastopol, say that France is entirely unconcerned in the matter.

The French Government have given notice of withdrawal from the Treaty of Commerce with Belgium.

Much political excitement prevails at Madrid. In reply to a rumour that the King was likely to abdicate, His Majesty has stated that he will defend his crown to the utmost if called upon to do so.

The total rout of the Erie Ring in New York has produced the greatest satisfaction. General Dix is the new president, the former directors having been expelled from office by force.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe recently met with a severe accident from a fall.

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Lansdowne is likely to succeed Lord Northbrook as Under-Secretary for War.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has become vice-patron of the Civil Service Musical Society.

The Queen has bestowed a baronetcy on Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock.

Mr. Robert Grant Watson has been appointed Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

Lord Muncaster has been returned for West Cumberland in the Conservative interest without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from temporary indisposition, but has now recovered.

The Godrich divorce case has been again before the Divorce Court for several days. The jury have found Mr. Godrich guilty of cruelty.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Syud Fuzl Hossein v. Amjud Ally Khan, and also that of Shamchand Bysack v. Kishen Prosand Surma.

The strike of the agricultural labourers is extending throughout England; a great many men are out on strike.

Great preparations are making for the Easter volunteer review, which is to take place at Brighton on Easter Monday.

There is a rumour in Dublin that Her Majesy will visit Ireland in the summer.

The ironclad Thunderer has been successfully launched at Pembroke.

The Tichborne claimant has addressed a letter to the newspapers soliciting subscriptions for his defence. He clings to his titled indentity.

The University rowing match was won by Cambridge by two lengths.

Obituary of the Week.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Campbell, Mad. S.C.; Vice-Admiral W. B. Dobson; General F. Farquharson, Bo. Inf.; Capt. F. K. Hawkins R.N.; Countess G. d'Orsay; M. A. Macleod, Esq., late of China; Major C. Macfarlane, Ben. S.C.; Mr. H. N. Burroughs, late M.P.; Col. M. Biddulph; Rev. Professor Roberts; Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart.; Lord Inchiquin; W. Dickinson, E.I.C.S.; A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Bo. C.S.; J. R. Arbuthnott, Esq., M.C.S.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE WIFE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

Mrs. Emily Shakspear, of College-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, appeared at the Greenwich Police-court on March 23 in answer to her bail, on a charge of having published a false and defamatory libel on Lydia Crouchman, formerly a house-maid in her service. The case has been adjourned from time to time in order that the husband of the defendant, who is an officer in command of his regiment at Madras, might be communicated with, the object being to remove the prosecution from a criminal to a civil court. This object had, however, not been attained, and the case was accordingly proceeded with. The complainant, after leaving the service of the defendant, and receiving a character from her, obtained an engagement as underkitchenmaid in the Bath Hotel, Bournemouth. The day before the complainant entered upon this situation the defendant called upon her and accused her of having stolen a five-pound note; and the next day, on going to Bournemouth, Mr. Briant, of the Bath Hotel, showed the complainant a telegram, received from the defendant, accusing her of having committed the theft stated, and adding that she was under police surveillance. In consequence of this the complainant had been out of a situation. The original telegram was produced by the Post-office authorities, and George Shakspear, a son of the defendant, who had been summoned as a witness, stated that on the day in question he received it from the defendant with the money and instructions to take it to the Blackheath post-office, and that it was in his sister's handwriting. Mr. Patteson said he had no alternative but to send the case to the sessions. Bail in the sum of £50 was taken.

"Take off your hat, man," cried a judge to an Amazon in a riding dress. "I'm a lady," was the reply; "I'm not a man." "Then," said his lordship, "I'm not a judge."

At a church of "colour," near Albany, the other evening, the minister, noticing a number of persons, both white and coloured, standing upon the seats during service, called out in a loud voice, "Git down off dem seats boff white man and colour; I cares no more for de one dan de odder." Imagine the pious minister's surprise on hearing the congregation suddenly singing in short metre:—

"Git down off dem seats,
Boff white man and colour;
I cares no more for one man
Than I does for de odder."

Fun in Rhyme.—This epitaph is found in a Western churchyard:—

Here lies the mother of children five;
Two are dead and three are alive.
Tho two that are dead preferring rather
To die with the mother than live with the father."

Heavy, this on the father.

John G. Saxe is responsible for the following paraphrase from Martial:—

"Your nose and your eyes your father gave, you say;
Your mouth your grandsire, and your mother mock;
Your fine expression: tell me now, I pray,
Where in the name of Heaven you got your cheek?"

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

(Pall Mall Budget, March 28.)

The ordinary riverside scenes at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race are so hackneyed that they might be accurately described a year in advance of the event. We need not here enter into them. The only novelty this year was that of the weather, which to some extent curtailed the audience, not so much of vehicles and of crowded windows and balconies as of pedestrians. Yet even of these latter some hundreds of thousands faced the snowstorm in which the race was commenced.

Cambridge won the toss, and took the Middlesex station, upon a nearly spent tide. Four steamers accompanied the race, one for the umpire and old University oars, one for each University boat club, and one for the press. The latter repeatedly misbehaved itself by heading the umpire. The names and weights of the crews were—

Oxford.	st.	lb.
1. J. W. Close, First Trinity (bow)	11	3
2. C. W. Benson, Third Trinity	11	4
3. G. M. Robinson, Christ's	11	12½
4. E. A. Spencer, Second Trinity	12	8½
5. C. S. Read, First Trinity	12	3½
6. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11	10½
7. E. B. Randolph, Third Trinity	11	11
8. J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's (stroke)	12	4½
C. Roberts, Jesus (cox.)	6	7

Cambridge.	st.	lb.
1. J. A. Ornsby, Lincoln (bow)	10	13
2. C. C. Knollys, Magdalen	10	12
3. F. E. H. Payne, St. John's	12	12
4. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	2½
5. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13	5
6. R. S. Michison, Pembroke	12	2
7. R. Lesley, Pembroke	11	12
8. T. A. H. Houblon, Christ Church (stroke)	10	4
F. H. Hall, Corpus Christi (cox.)	8	2

Searle, the boat-builder, was starter, and Mr. Lewis Lloyd, of Cambridge, held the office of umpire. The boats started steadily—no flurry, no scrambling. In about a dozen strokes each had settled to its pace, Cambridge 39 strokes per minute, Oxford 39½ or 40. For two miles and a half they kept company more or less. First, at Bishop's Creek, Oxford drew out by a dozen feet or so; then, both boats apparently holding an equal speed, the first slight curve so far favoured Cambridge that off Craven they had half a length's lead; both boats rowing well together in better joint form than is often seen in a University race, and each coxswain keeping good course, the more especially commendable in the teeth of a driving snowstorm which obliterated all landmarks. During the "shoot" for the Middlesex side the boats held on *in statu quo*. Hammersmith Bridge was invisible till within a quarter of a mile of it, and when it loomed through the fog and snow each coxswain found himself excusably to the left of his course, having had for the previous three minutes no guide of any sort but the dim outline of the Surrey shore to tell the whereabouts of the boats. Had Oxford at this moment suddenly asserted their claim to the water in which Cambridge was rowing, they would have won on the foul, but landmarks were so hazy that neither coxswain was really to blame. As the Middlesex arch was by mutual consent tabooed, each boat had to come back more into mid stream. Cambridge did so first to make room for Oxford, and this, coupled with an effort on Houblon's part, brought Oxford up till Cambridge's lead was but a dozen feet. Then Oxford in their turn had to clear the "dummy," while Cambridge had by now regained their course, and when Hammersmith Bridge was reached Cambridge led by less than a third of a length. As they passed the Doves, Oxford, with the curve now in their favour, regained some of their lost ground, and as they came up to Chiswick Eyot Cambridge sheered off abruptly to the right, so that in passing the Old Ship Oxford were less than a canvas length to the bad. Somewhere about the Distillery, just before Hammersmith, one of the four gunwale bolts of Goldie's rowlock had snapped, owing no doubt to the frost; the other three held good to the end of the race, but the rowlock of course was loosened, and the fortunes of Cambridge were in greater jeopardy than was generally known, and it must have been awkward for the stroke to keep his oar at the right depth in a loose and rattling rowlock. Up to Chiswick, Knollys, who, though far fitter than could have been expected, had not been in absolute training more than forty-eight hours, and had never rowed even a five minutes' spurt with the crew, began to show symptoms of the severity of the pace, and, though he kept good form and did not fall out of time, his failing strength was a serious loss to the crew. Off Chiswick Church Cambridge began finally to draw away, were clear at the bathing-place, and increased their lead till they had three-quarters of a length daylight off the Bull's Head. Here Houblon quickened; Cambridge gained no more; Oxford did not fall to pieces as prophesied by many, and as they shot Barnes Bridge not half a length separated the boats. From this point to the winning post the curve was in favour of Cambridge, but the positions remained much the same past the White Hart, Mortlake Brewery, and the Ship, till Cambridge shot the winning-post winners by half a clear length, in 21 min. 16 sec., good time, considering the weak state of the tide.

As to the composition of the crews, they were well up to the average, not so strong, but rowing in better style than other more powerful crews we can call to mind. But the two styles were distinct even to the most casual observer. Oxford rowed the longer stroke of the two, and the time of the men was the merest trifle inferior to Cambridge. The latter had not so powerful a crew as the winners of last year, but they had a longer reach forward, which enabled them to use their strength better, and made them, coupled with their light coxswain, a little faster than their stronger predecessors.

To what then must we look, apart from the breakdowns in training of Oxford, to account for the victory of Cambridge? First, as to the two styles: seeing that Oxford had the longer reach, and sharper grip of the water, Cambridge the neater finish and feather, we believe that the Oxford style, though it should copy the latter excellences of Cambridge, is still a trifle the more effective as exhibited last Saturday. But that is not all. The fact is that while Oxford make rather the best use of their physical advantages, Cambridge turn to the best account their mechanical appliances. Oxford have gradually allowed their builder to place them nearer to their work than six or seven years ago, too near; the superior force of their grip of the first part of the stroke is greatly neutralized by the too acute angle of the oar with the keel at that instant; much of the earlier force is spent in jamming the rowlocks into the boat, instead of lowering the boat through the water. Cambridge have the oar more at right angles to the keel at the beginning of the stroke, and so, with less grip, obtain more pressure to propel the boat, and less to crush its sides in by oars at a too acute angle behind the rowlocks. The Mat Taylor eight, which arrived so late, had the work two inches at least farther from the seats, and the men instantly appreciated the gain in mechanical power and extra lightness of hand, but the novelty of the work made them unable to get used to it and to sit the boat in time for the race. Secondly, the lines of Clasper's boats are better adapted to "the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether" than those of Salter, and to this, more than to extra lightness of build, we trace their greater speed. A boat-builder ought to have two objects in moulding his boat—one to displace the water in front; another to replace water in the vacuum left behind with as little joint difficulty as possible. The two requirements must make mutual concessions. If displacement were the only difficulty, a perfect wedge would be the best boat build. But the sudden vacuum left by the butt-end of the wedge as it advanced through the water would cause the wedge to tend to recoil into its own vacuum, and to hold no "way." An eight cut off at the coxswain's seat, with a bluff square stern, would sow heavier than if the extra weight of a long fine stern were appended, that would cause the vacuum left where the boat had just before floated, to be filled up more gradually. This is of course an exaggerated instance, but it seems to show this, that facilities for displacement of water must give way to necessities of replacement, until the water displaced on either side by the fore part of the boat shall meet as near as possible where it is most wanted—at the stern post, to fill up the vacuum into which, if unfilled, the advancing boat will tend to recoil and so lose her way.

Simultaneously with the regeneration of the Cam, which has improved Cambridge rowing all round, J. H. Clasper has commenced eight-oar building, and has furnished for Cambridge boats which, apart from their merits of light construction, have a far more important merit—that of lines similar to those which we here advocate. The difference of the "way" held by the two ships during practice, to say nothing of lightness off hand was most glaring. So long as boats on equally faulty lines contended in university matches, it was but natural that the club whose river was deeper, fuller, and more adapted for light-boat rowing should, on the average, produce the faster crews. But now mechanical science applied by Cambridge fully counterbalances any difference between the conveniences of Isis and the regenerate Cam. Cabinet-work is less important than lines of hull. If Salter would but combine the excellence of his workmanship with North-country moulds, and revert to the shape of the earliest and most successful keelless boats, he might again be what he so lately was—*facile princeps* among boat-builders.

As to the individual rowing of the two crews, while we consider the sixteen were jointly above the average, we think that they included fewer first-class and at the same time fewer third class oars than usual. An average University crew may contain at most three—perhaps only two—really first class oars, one or two third-class, the rest second-class (measuring merit from style, strength, and stamina combined). We will not after this invidiously class the members of the two crews. Of the two captains, Lesley was, as last year, the hardest worker in his boat, but hardly so good in the finish of his stroke and recovery as he was last year. At the same time all allowance must be made for his strain and illness during training. Goldie rowed better than last year, and as well as in 1870—long forward and very even in swing and elastic in recovery; Randolph backing him up as well as ever. The Oxford stroke, Houblon, utterly falsified the canards that he could not row long or stay the course, and the closeness of the race ridiculed the extravagant odds betted. The Cantab coxswain steered well for a tyro, and much better than prophesied. After his one error at Chiswick Eyot no fault could be found to the end. Hall was good throughout; for neither he nor Roberts can be blamed for not seeing Hammersmith Bridge a mile off through fog and snow. We may say in conclusion that to do themselves justice, if they contemplate sending crews to compete with America at Henley, each university may take a few leaves from the other's book.

Over in Jersey, during Presidential canvass, a young lawyer, noted for the extraordinary length of his neck, his tongue, and his bill, was on the stump blowing his horn for General M'Clellan. Getting on in his eloquence, he spread himself, and said—"I would that on the 8th day next November I might have the wings of a bird, and I would fly to every city and every village, to every town and every hamlet, to every mansion and every hut, and proclaim to every man, woman, and child, George B. M'Clellan is President of these United States!" At this point a youngster in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you flew a mile!"

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the Delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondING that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed suffering may be spared, and life saved.

LOWERING BOATS AT SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—On reading "H. S.'s" letter in *The Times* of this day's date, I am induced to ask you to insert the following simple arrangement which I suggested to the Lords of the Admiralty on the 19th inst., and for which I received their Lordships' acknoledgments and thanks in a letter dated the 25th inst.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have been content to leave it in their hands; but as the question affects the lives of seamen in the mercantile marine as well as those of the Imperial navies of all nations, I submit it for insertion in your widely-circulated paper.

It is too technical for the general reader; but any one who has witnessed a boat lowered at sea or read the fearful account which appeared in your columns of the 19th inst. of the lowering of the second boat of the Ariadne, will readily see the importance of lowering a boat so that it may touch the water on an even keel. As the boats' falls are at present led this is accomplished with great difficulty, the falls being eased away independently of each other, and the men lowering not being able to see the boat for the bulwarks; this difficulty, moreover, is enormously increased at night, and in the excitement occasioned by the cry of "a man overboard," and in too many cases the result is that the boat's bow or stern is lowered into the water while the other end is high in the air, and the lamentable consequences such as happened to the cutter of the Ariadne follow.

I speak feelingly, for to this day I am a sufferer from the effects of being overboard owing to a similar accident, which occurred to one of the quarter-boats of Her Majesty's ship Flamer, in the Straits of Gibraltar, in the year 1833.

Instead, therefore, of having the boats' falls treated as separate ropes, and lowered independently of each other, they should be brought in as a single rope, and lowered by one or more men acting in conjunction, by which means the boat must go down on an even keel, square with the water. To accomplish this, after the boat has been hoisted and the falls stoppered outside, the boats' falls should be led through blocks or sheaves on the davits to sister-sheaves in the ship's side, half way between the two davits. The falls should then be married and belayed to a cleat, and coiled down ready for lowering. In hoisting boats in the navy we marry the falls so as to bring the boat up square, and why not follow the same practice in lowering?

The above practical suggestion is altogether distinct from any boat-disengaging apparatus, the importance of which cannot be overrated, although there are objections raised to those at present in use.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. Crawford Caffin, Vice-Admiral.

Blackheath, March 28.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

The *Pall Mall Budget* of 28th March says—"The general orders for the Easter Monday Review contain some important additions to, and variations from, any hitherto issued. The Volunteers are directed to carry with them such refreshment as they may require, as they will not have time to fall out to get any before the brigades move off. One order directs that the Brighton force is to wear a white band "round the upper rim of the headdress," an inch and three-quarters wide. The "enemy" will thus be distinguished at once, and there will be no excuse for friendly battalions firing into each other. The Brighton force will be commanded by Major-General Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., and the Lewes force by Major-General Lysons, C.B. Captain His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K.G., will be on the staff of Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who will command the infantry of the Brighton force. The 19th Hussars and the 1st Sussex Light Horse will be the only cavalry engaged. The report that the brigadiers were to be officers of the army seems to have been unfounded, for all the brigadiers are to be Volunteer officers. The site of the manœuvres is by far the largest area ever required for a similar purpose. As the crow flies it measures from the race-course on the west to south-east on the east, five miles; and from Kingston-hill on the north to Rottingdean on the south, three miles. On the north and north-east the site is bounded by a lofty range of hills beginning with Newmarket-hill, then eastward to Kingston-hill, south-east to Ifford-hill, and in the same direction to Picken-hill. The boundary then bends to the south-west, passing through Telscombe, and thence directly eastward to Ovingdean, which is just outside the boundary. The line of demarcation then runs east and north to the White Hawk Down, which has been the scene of half the Brighton sham fights. The ground is chiefly pasture land, but large tracts near Brighton are under the plough. The Lewes force will occupy the eastern range of hills, and have enough ground reserved to them to permit of concentration and deployment behind the crest of the hills next the Newhaven road. The battle will be from east to west. The Lewes force will have to traverse the whole site. The Brighton division will march half-way across the area, and will have to retreat on Brighton, so that each army will have about the same distance of ground to get over."

CHEAP COFFEE.

One item in Mr. Lowe's Budget may be taken as opening out a gleam of sunshine on the coffee-growers of Southern India. It has long been matter for wonderment why the customs duty on coffee, so much of which comes from English dependencies, should not have been lowered to something like a fair proportion with the reduced duty on tea and sugar. That source of complaint will now be done away, and coffee, with the duty on it reduced from 28s. to 14s. a hundredweight, and from 4d. to 2d. a pound on roast coffee, will have a fair chance of competing with its more popular rival, tea. Hitherto, as Mr. Lowe remarks, its history has been a sad one. Last year the consumption of this harmless stimulant amounted only to 1·3lb. a head, exactly the same figure at which it stood in 1855. In 1869 it had even fallen off to 94lb. a head. The reduction of the duty from 50 to 25 per cent. ought, in the usual course of things, to give a new impetus to the demand for a beverage so cheering, as Mr. Lowe reminds us, to the poor people who frequent the coffee-stalls in our streets on the way to their morning labours. Nor does our astute Chancellor forget the increased consumption of sugar involved in any increased demand for the fragrant berry. It is to be hoped, however, that the concurrent lowering of the duty on chicory will not tend to lessen the value of the boon he would confer on the growers and drinkers of pure coffee.—*Home News*, March 29.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The following letter from the claimant has been sent to the London newspapers:—

"Sir,—Though good enough to allow me to acknowledge, through the medium of your paper, the numerous letters addressed to me, and my solicitor, suggesting that I should appeal to the public for subscriptions for my defence, and to thank all those who have promised to prescribe their kind feeling towards me in my present painful position. It is with the greatest reluctance that I adopt the suggestion, sure, however, as I am that it is inspired only, by a sense of justice; but as a victim of "might against right" I cannot long resist. I to adopt? True, it may be that my friends who have already assisted will, to some extent, help me further; but it would be unreasonable for me to hope that, after the assistance they have already afforded me, I can fairly look to them for the large sum necessary for my defence. If a few hundreds, or even a thousand, would suffice, I might not perhaps despair; but I am charged with being a perjurer, and am also, so it is said, to be charged with being a forger, which, I suppose means, that I have used my own name of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. These foul and groundless charges will involve the whole question of my identity, to disprove which the Solicitor of the Government, advised by the Attorney-General (the leading counsel against me in the late trial), has retained the Attorney-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Sir George Honyman, Q.C., Serjeant Parry, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Archbald against me. I am not surprised at six counsel being engaged at the expense of the country; my only wonder is that the Attorney-General, who will on the approaching trial have to represent the 'Crown and justice,' did not employ the whole of the English Bar to crush me, so justify his personal feelings he has expressed. Fortunately for me, I have many friends who will never desert me, and who have obtained for me the best legal assistance. But how is it possible for me, utterly penniless, to avail myself of it, and to obtain justice, against the purse of the Government of England, the strings of which will, no doubt, be freely pulled for the purpose of proving me a perjurer and a forger—charges which, as I have said, have been made against me by the Attorney-General, without proof. However, here I am, and am likely to remain, unless I can find, not only four persons worth £1,250 each to bail me out, but four persons who will allow all their affairs to be exposed to the public for the purpose of showing that they can at any moment pay the sums for which they offer themselves. When I have found four such friends, I am told that the advisers of the Government will then, in my case, raise no objection to the sufficiency of my own recognizance for £5,000, unless I can prove that I am worth the amount. In fact, every effort will be used to keep me here.

"Cruelly persecuted as I am, there is but one course that I can see, and that is, adopt the suggestion so many have made to me, viz., to 'appeal to the British public' for funds for my defence, and in so doing, I appeal to every British soul who is inspired by a love of justice and fair play, and who is willing to lend a hand to the weak against the strong. That I am Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne I solemnly declare, and which fact I have already proved by eighty-six witnesses, and will prove again by more than 200, if necessary; and that I am not Arthur Orton I will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt by witnesses who knew both Orton and myself. As to the tattoo marks, at least twenty-four disinterested witnesses will prove that I, Roger Tichborne, was never tattooed; but that Arthur Orton was there will be conclusive evidence forthcoming. But to all this as it may, true lovers of justice will, I feel satisfied, never allow me to be convicted without a fair trial, which it is impossible for me to have without counsel, solicitor, and witnesses on my behalf, and I therefore appeal to the public for subscriptions for my defence. Caged as I am, it is impossible for me to get a single witness without the assistance of my solicitor. Mr. William Warren Streeten, of 7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions, which I will thank all subscribers to pay to him, 'in trust for the purpose of my defence only,' otherwise the solicitors under my bankruptcy may claim it, as they did the poultry from me when I had about me when I was conveyed here,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. C. D. Tichborne.

"Newgate Gaol, March 25."

Walking with Luttrell, one day, Moore referred to a saying on Sharp's very dark complexion, that he looked as if the dye of his cold (hat-making) had got engrained into his face. "Yes," said Luttrell, "darkness that may be felt."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The remarkable restorative powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand London.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MARCH 30.

The Balance of Comfort.—An American chair.

An end of a sinecure!

There is no intention, we are told, to fill up the vacant office of Queen's Advocate. Her Majesty does not want one.

Another empty weapon.

Little Charley Dilke—"Please, sir, there's nothin' in it!"

Gladstone, A 1.—"Nothing in it, indeed! I'll teach you——!"

Theological mensuration.

Severe Churchwoman—"I didn't like the sermon at all. It was much too "broad."

Lively Niece—"Well, Auntie, I'm sure you can't say it was as broad as it was long!"

A valuable acquisition.

Dutiful Nephew—"O, Uncle, I thought you wouldn't mind my bringing my friend Grigg, from our office. He ain't much to look at, and he can't dance, and he don't talk, and he won't play cards——but he's *such* a mimic! To-morrow he'll imitate you and Aunt Betsy in a way that'll make all the fellows roar!"

For bachelors thinking of marriage.

Mrs. Jones—"O, Malcolm, look! That's the very Mrs. Brown we met at the Robinsons' last week! I should like to sink into the earth!"

Mr. Jones—"Why dearest? Why?"

Mrs. Jones—"O, Malcolm, just think! I wore the same dress I've got on to-night!"

Duty and pleasure.

Rural Butler (deferentially)—"And what do you think of our country quality down here, sir?"

Town Gentleman (waiting for Lord Marybone, who was visiting the Squire)—"Well, 't course, you see, Smithers, I don't mind waitin' on 'em,—but—'can't say I should care to sit down with 'em."!!!

Questions in parliament.

The practice of asking private members questions connected with the position they hold outside the House of Commons seeming to be well established, notice has been given that the following interrogations will be addressed to members when the House re-assembles after the Easter recess:—

Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence will be asked as to the probable saving which might be effected, if the Corporation of London were to substitute at all their banquets (except that given on the ninth of November) mock turtle for real.

Lord Elcho will be asked, what is the average cost of the uniform of the London Scottish, and whether any complaints have been made by recruits of the inconvenience they suffer in severe weather through the insufficient protection of their nether limbs.

Colonel Hogg will be asked, whether there is any truth in the report that the Metropolitan Board of Works intend to give a dinner to the Yeomen, at the Crystal Palace, on the Queen's Birth-day, at the expense of the ratepayers.

Mr. Walter will be asked, what are the profits of the *Times*, and particularly how much is annually derived from the births, marriages, and deaths, and who receives the proceeds.

Mr. Bass will be asked, whether there is any secret ingredient or process in the brewing of bitter beer.

Sir T. Chambers will be asked for an estimate of the number of deceased wives' sisters who intend to marry their deceased sisters' husbands, when the bill of which he had charge shall have passed the House of Lords.

Mr. Cardwell will be asked, what are the rites and ceremonies observed at the initiation of a Druid.

Mr. Chaplin, or Mr. Merry, will be asked to favour the House with some private information as to the respective merits of the leading horses engaged in this year's Derby.

Mr. Disraeli, as one of the Trustees of the British Museum, will be asked, whether it is intended to resume the practice of supplying refreshments to visitors to that great national institution.

Sir Arthur Guinness will be asked, whether all the bottles labelled "Guinness's Stout" may be relied on as containing that beverage in a genuine, unadulterated, and wholesome condition.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen will be asked, whether he is writing another volume of charming Fairy Tales.

Mr. Newdegate, as one of the Trustees of Rugby School, will be asked, whether he is aware that an under housemaid, professing the Roman Catholic faith, has recently been engaged at one of the boarding-houses in connection with that foundation.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavendon Water, distilled from Hitchman flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronised for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless: has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, or chronic cases of private diseases. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.
BARRIE & Co.	Poona.
	Madras.

And at all the respectable chemists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 8 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. Baker, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On London | On Ireland
" Scotland, | " Paris,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

Interest allow